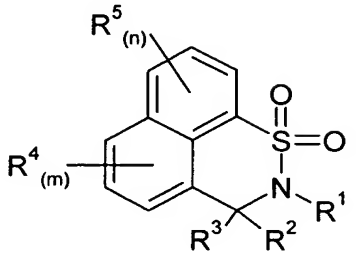
We Claim:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(a) a compound of general formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_2$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_2$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-SO_2$-

NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7 and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

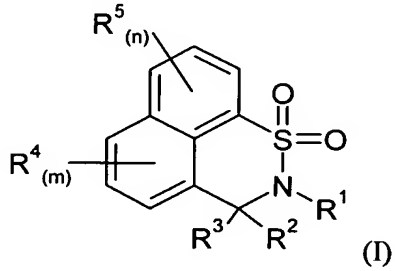
with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(a) a compound of general formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O- C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-, C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group

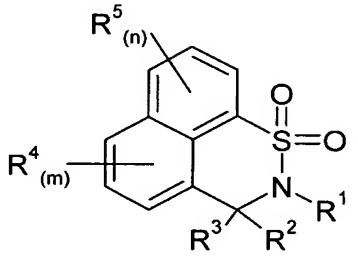
optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

3. A method of treating neurodegenerative diseases and/or cerebral ischaemia of various origins in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_2$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-SO$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-CO$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_2$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-SO$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-CO$-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and $-C_1$-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7 and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^7R^8, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_2-alkyl, and

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The method according to claim 3,wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a butylene bridge;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and $-NR^6R^7$;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and $-NR^6R^7$; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The method according to claim 3, wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, $-NO_2$, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and $-NR^6R^7$;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

7. The method according to claim 3, wherein:

R^1 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, or benzyl,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

8. The method according to claim 3, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

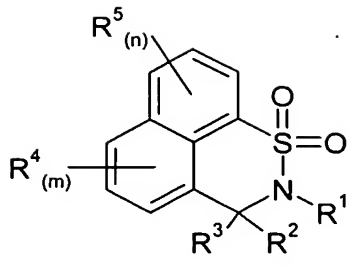
or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

9. The method according to claim 3, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

10. A method of treating neurodegenerative diseases and/or cerebral ischaemia of various origins in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O- C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-, C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

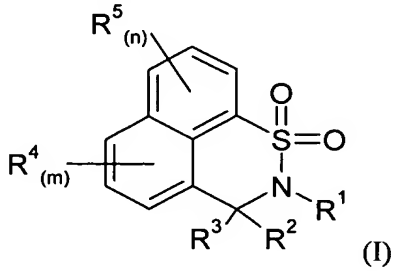
R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

11. A method of treating schizophrenia in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl,

-S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7 and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^7R^8, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_2-alkyl, and

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

13. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a butylene bridge;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

14. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

15. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R^1 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, or benzyl,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

16. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

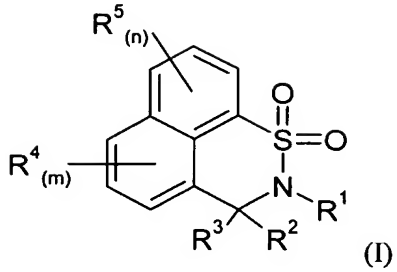
or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

17. The method according to claim 11, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

18. A method of treating schizophrenia in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O- C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-, C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

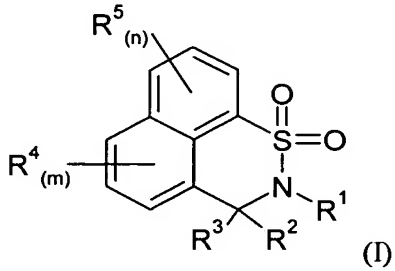
R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

19. A method of treating memory disorders in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2,

$-SO_2H$, $-SO_2-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-CO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, -OH, $-O-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-S-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-C_1-C_4$-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and $-C_1-C_4$-alkyl-$O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or $-CO-C_1-C_4$-alkyl;

R^4, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO_2-NR^6R^7$, -COOH, $-CO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-O-CO-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-O-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-NR^6R^7$, -OH, $-O-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-S-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-NR^6R^7$ and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO_2-NR^6R^7$, -COOH, $-CO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-O-CO-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-O-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-NR^6R^7$, -OH, $-O-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-S-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-NR^6R^7$, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^7R^8, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_2-alkyl, and

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

21. The method according to claim 19, wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a butylene bridge;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

22. The method according to claim 19, wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

23. The method according to claim 19, wherein:

R^1 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, or benzyl,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

24. The method according to claim 19, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

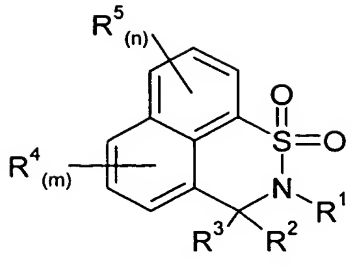
or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

25. The method according to claim 19, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

26. A method of treating memory disorders in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O- C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-, C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

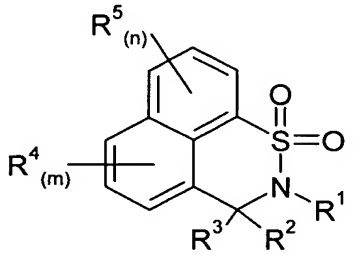
R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

27. A method of treating dementias in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2,

$-SO_2H$, $-SO_2-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-CO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, -OH, $-O-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-S-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-C_1-C_4$-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and $-C_1-C_4$-alkyl-$O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or $-CO-C_1-C_4$-alkyl;

R^4, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO_2-NR^6R^7$, -COOH, $-CO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-O-CO-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-O-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-NR^6R^7$, -OH, $-O-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-S-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-NR^6R^7$ and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-SO_2-NR^6R^7$, -COOH, $-CO-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-O-CO-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-O-CO-O-C_1-C_4$-alkyl, $-CO-NR^6R^7$, -OH, $-O-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-S-C_1-C_6$-alkyl, $-NR^6R^7$, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2H$, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

28. The method according to claim 27, wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^7R^8, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_2-alkyl, and

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

29. The method according to claim 27, wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or benzyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a butylene bridge;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

30. The method according to claim 27, wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^3, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4 , which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, and -NR^6R^7; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

31. The method according to claim 27, wherein:

R^1 is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, or benzyl,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

32. The method according to claim 27, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

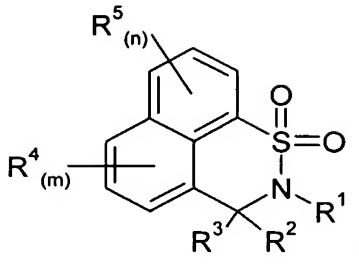
or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

33. The method according to claim 27, wherein:

R^1 is methyl,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

34. A method of treating dementias in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, and -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O- C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,

R^2 and R^3, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-NR^6R^7, -C_1-C_4-alkyl-O-, C_1-C_4-alkyl, and C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or

R^1 and R^2 together are a C_4-C_6-alkylene bridge;

R^6 and R^7, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or -CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^4, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

R^5, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C_1-C_6-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO_2, -SO_2H, -SO_3H, -SO_2-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2-NR^6R^7, -COOH, -CO-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -O-CO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CO-NR^6R^7, -OH, -O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -S-C_1-C_6-alkyl, -NR^6R^7, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO_2, -SO_2H, or C_1-C_4-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.